

## BISMARCK'S BANANA BELT.

and adjoining states.



# ANNUAL MESSAGE

OF

PRESIDENT R. B. HAYES,

DELIVERED TO CONGRESS DE-  
CEMBER 1st, 1879.

*Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:* The members of the Forty-sixth Congress have assembled in the first regular session, under circumstances calling for mutual congratulation and grateful acknowledgment to the giver of all good, for the large and universal measure of national prosperity which we now enjoy. The most interesting events which have occurred in our public affairs since my last annual message to Congress are connected with the financial operations of the government directly affecting the business interests of the country.

## THE RESUMPTION ACT.

I congratulate Congress on the successful execution of the resumption act at the time fixed and in the manner contemplated by law. The notes of the United States began to be redeemed in coin since the 1st of January last, and they have been promptly redeemed on presentation and in business transactions, public and private, in all parts of the country. They are received and paid out as the equivalent of coin. The demand upon the treasury for gold and silver in exchange for United States notes has been comparatively smaller and the voluntary deposits of coin and bullion in exchange for notes have been very large. The cess of precious metals deposited or exchanged for United States notes over the amount of United States notes redeemed, is about \$40,000,000. The resumption of specie payment has been followed by a very great revival of business. With a currency equivalent in value to the money of the commercial world, we are enabled to enter upon equal competition with other nations in trade and production. The increasing foreign demand for our manufactures and agricultural products has caused a large balance of trade in our favor, which has been paid in gold from the 1st of July last to November 15 to the amount of about \$59,000,000.

## REFUNDING OPERATIONS.

Since the resumption of specie payments there has also been a marked and gratifying improvement of the public credit. Bonds of the government bearing only four per cent. interest have been sold at or above par sufficient in amount to pay off all the national debt which was redeemable under the present laws. The amount of interest saved annually by the process of refunding the debt since March 1, 1877, is \$14,297,177. The bonds sold were largely in small amounts and the number of our citizens now holding public securities is much greater than ever before.

The amount of the national debt which matures within less than two years is \$792,121,700, of which \$500,000,000 bear interest at the rate of five per cent. and the balance is in bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest. It is believed that this part of the public debt can be refunded by the issue of 4 per cent. bonds, and by the reduction of interest which will thus be effected, about \$10,000,000 can be annually saved to the treasury. To secure this important reduction of interest and the number of our citizens now holding public securities is much greater than ever before.

## GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE.

The coinage of gold by the mints of the United States during the last fiscal year was \$400,986,912. The coinage of silver dollars since the passage of the act for that purpose, reported Nov. 1, 1879, was \$45,000,850, and the \$12,700,344 have been issued from the treasury and are now in circulation and \$32,300,506 are still in the possession of the government. The pendency of the proposition for unity of action before the United States and the principal commercial nations of Europe to effect a permanent system of equality of gold and silver in the recognized money of the world, leads me to recommend that Congress refrain from new legislation on the general subject. The great revival of trade, internal and foreign, will supply during the coming year its own instructions which may well be awaited before attempting further experimental measures with the coinage. I would, however, strongly urge upon Congress the importance of the secretary of the treasury to suspend the coinage of silver dollars upon the present legal ratio. The market value of the silver dollar being uniformly and largely less than the market value of the gold dollar, it is obviously impracticable to maintain them at par with each other if both are coined without limit. If the cheaper coin is forced into circulation, it will, if coined without limit, soon become the sole standard of value, and thus defeat the desired object, which is a currency of both gold and silver which shall of equivalent value, dollar for dollar, with the universally recognized money of the world.

## RETIREMENT OF LEGAL TENDERS.

The retirement from circulation of United States notes with the capacity of the legal tender in private contracts is a step to be taken in our progress toward a safe and stable currency, which should be accepted as the policy of the government and the interest and security of the people of it. It is my firm conviction that the issue of legal tender money, money based wholly on the authority and credit of the government, except in extreme emergency, is without warrant in the constitution and a violation of sound financial principles. The issue of United States notes during the late civil war with the capacity of legal tender between private individuals was not authorized except as a means for rescuing the country from imminent peril. The circulation of these notes for paper money for any protracted period of time after the accomplishment of this purpose was not contemplated by the framers of the law under which they were issued. They anticipate the redemption and withdrawal of the notes at the earliest practicable period consistent with the attainment of the object for which they were provided. The policy of the United States steadily adhered to from the adoption of the constitution has been to avoid the creation of a national debt, and when from necessity in time of war, debts have been created, they have been paid off on return of peace as rapidly as possible. With this view, and for this purpose, it is recommended that existing laws for the accumulation of a sinking fund sufficient to extinguish the public debt within a limited period, be maintained. If any change of the objects or rates of taxation is deemed necessary by Congress it is suggested, experience has shown, a duty can be placed on tea and coffee, which will not enhance the price of those articles to the consumer, and

which will add several millions of dollars annually to the treasury.

## MORMONISM.

The continued deliberate violation, by a large number of prominent and influential citizens of the Territory of Utah, of the laws of the United States, for the prosecution and punishment of polygamy, merits the attention of every department of the government. This Territory has a population sufficient to entitle it to admission as a State. This important change will not, however, be approved by the country while the citizens of Utah, in very considerable numbers, uphold a practice which is condemned as a crime by the laws of all civilized communities throughout the world. The law for the suppression of this offense was enacted with unanimity by Congress more than seventeen years ago, but has remained until recently a dead letter in the Territory of Utah because of the peculiar difficulties attending its enforcement. The opinion widely prevailed among citizens of Utah that the law was in contradiction of the constitutional guarantee of religious freedom. This objection is now removed. The supreme court of the United States has decided the law to be within the legislative power of Congress, binding as a rule of action for all who reside within the Territory. There is no longer any reason for delay or hesitation in its enforcement. It should be firmly and effectually executed. If not sufficiently stringent in the provisions, it should be amended, and in aid of the purposes in view, I recommend more comprehensive and more searching methods for preventing as well as punishing this crime, be provided. If necessary to secure obedience to law, the enjoyment and exercise of the rights and privileges of citizenship in the Territories of the United States may be withheld or withdrawn from those who violate or oppose the enforcement of law on this subject.

## PROTECTION OF THE BALLOT.

The elections of the past year, though occupied only with State office, have not failed to elicit in political discussions which attended them all over the country new and decisive evidence of the deep interest which the great body of citizens take in the progress of the country towards a more general and complete establishment, at whatever cost, of universal security and freedom in the exercise of the elective franchise. While many topics of political concern demand great attention from our people, both in the sphere of national and State authority, I find no reason to qualify the opinion expressed in my last annual message, that no temporary or administrative interests of the government, however urgent, should ever displace the zeal of our people for the defense of the primary rights of citizenship, and that the power of public opinion will override all political prejudices, and that all sectional and State attachments in demanding that all over our wide territory the name and character of citizen of the United States shall mean one and the same thing and carry with them unchanged security and respect. I earnestly appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of all good citizens, of every part of the country, however small they may be, to unite in compelling obedience to existing laws aimed at the protection of the right of suffrage. I respectfully urge upon Congress to supply any defects in these laws which experience has shown and which it is within its power to remedy. I again invoke the co-operation of the executive and legislative authorities of States in this great purpose. I am fully convinced that if the public mind can be set at rest on the paramount question of popular rights, no serious obstacle will thwart or delay the complete pacification of the country or retard the general diffusion of prosperity.

## CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

In a former message I invited the attention of Congress to the reformation of the civil service of the government, and expressed an intention on transmitting to Congress as early as practicable, a report upon this subject by the chairman of the civil service commission. In view of the fact, during a considerable period, the government of Great Britain has been dealing with the administrative problems and abuses in various particulars analogous to those presented in this country, and that in recent years the measures adopted were understood to have been effective and in every respect highly satisfactory, I thought desirable to have fuller information upon the subject, and accordingly requested the chairman of the civil service commission to make a thorough investigation for this purpose. The result has been an elaborate and comprehensive report. The report sets forth the history of the partisan spoils system in Great Britain, and of the rise and fall of the parliamentary patronage and of official interference with the freedom of elections, shows that after long trials of various kinds of examinations, those which are competitive and open on equal terms to all, and which are carried on under the superintendence of a single commission, have with great advantage been established as the condition of admission to almost every official place in the subordinate administration of that country and of British India. The completion of the report, owing to the extent of the labor involved in its preparation, and the omission of Congress to make any provision either for the compensation or the expenses of the commission, has been postponed until the present time. It is herewith transmitted to Congress. While the reform measures of our government are of no authority to us, they are entitled to influence to the extent to which our wisdom and their adaptation to our constitutions and social life may commend them to our consideration. The views I have heretofore expressed concerning the defects and abuses in our civil administration, remain unchanged except in so far as an enlarged experience has deepened my sense of the duty, both of officers and of the people themselves, to co-operate for their removal. The grave evils and perils of a partisan spoils system of appointment to office, and of the office tenure, are now generally recognized. In the resolutions of the great parties in regard to departments, in the debates and proceedings of Congress, the messages of executives, the gravity of the evils has been admitted. To command the necessary support every measure of reform must be based on common right and justice, and must be compatible with the healthy existence of great parties which are inevitable and essential in a free State.

When people have approved a policy at a national election, confidence in the officers they have selected and the advisers who, in accordance with our political institutions should be consulted as to the policies which it is their duty to carry into effect, is unquestionable. It is eminently proper they should explain to the people, as well as illustrate its spirit in the performance of their official duties. It hardly need be pointed out that very different considerations apply to the greater number of those who fill the subordinate places in the civil service. Their responsibility is to their superiors in official position. It is their duty to obey the legal instructions of those upon whom that authority is devolved, and their public service consists in the discharge of their functions, irrespective of partisan politics. Their duties are the same whatever party is in power, and whatever policy prevails. As a consequence, it follows that their terms of office should not depend upon the prevalence of any policy or the supremacy of any party, but should be determined by their capacity to serve the people most usefully, quite irrespective of partisan interests. The same considerations that should govern the tenure, should also prevail in the appointment, discipline and removal of those subordinate. The authority of appointment and removal is not a perquisite which may be used to reward a partisan, but is a

trust to be exercised in the public interest. The only just ground of discrimination is the measure of character and capacity he has to make that service most useful to the people, except in cases when upon just and recognized principles, it is upon the theory of pensions, offices and promotion are bestowed as rewards for past services. Their bestowal upon any theory which disregards personal merit is an act of injustice to the citizen, as well as a breach of that trust subject to which the appointing power is held.

In the light of these principles, it becomes, of great importance to provide just and adequate means especially for every department, or a large administrative office where personal discrimination on the part of the head is not practicable for ascertaining those qualifications to which appointments and removals should have reference. To fail to provide such means is not only to deny the opportunity of ascertaining facts upon which the most righteous claims to office depend, but of necessity to discourage all worthy aspirants by handing over appointments and removals to mere influence and favoritism. If it is the right of the worthiest claimant to the appointment, and the interest of the people to bestow it upon him, it would seem clear that a wise and just method of ascertaining personal fitness for office must needs be an important and paramount function of every wise and just government.

It has long since become impossible in the great offices for those having the duty of nomination and appointment to personally enquire into the individual qualifications of more than a small proportion of those seeking office, and with the enlargement of the civil service, that proportion must continue to become less. In earlier years of the government the subordinate offices were so few in number that it was quite easy for those making appointments and promotions to personally ascertain the merits of the candidates. Party managers of methods had not then become powerful agencies of coercion, hostile to the free and just exercise of the appointing power.

A large and responsible part of the duty of restoring the civil service to the desired purity and efficiency rests on the President, and it has been my purpose to do what is in my power to advance such prudent and gradual measures of reform as will most surely bring about the radical change of system essential to make our administrative offices once again the possession of intelligent people. By a proper exercise of authority it is in the power of the executive to do much to promote such a reform, and it cannot be too clearly understood that nothing adequate can be accomplished without co-operation on the part of Congress, and a considerate and intelligent support among the people. Reforms which challenge the generally accepted theories of parties, and demand changes in methods of departments, are not the work of a day. Their permanent foundations must be laid in sound principles, and the wisdom, and the courage of their wisdom, and expose the errors of their adversaries. Every worthy officer desires to make his official action a gain and honor to his country, but the people themselves, far more than their officers in public station, are interested in a pure, economical and vigorous administration.

By laws enacted in 1853 and 1855, and now in substance incorporated in the revised statutes, the practice of arbitrary appointments to the subordinate grades in the departments was condemned, and examinations as to capacity, to be conducted by departmental boards of examiners, were provided for and made conditions of admission to the public service. These statutes are a decision by Congress that examinations of some sort as to attainments and capacity, are essential to the well being of the public service. The important questions since the enactment of these laws have been as to the character of these examinations, and whether official favor and partisan influence, or common right and merit, were to control access to the examinations in practice. These examinations have not always been open to worthy persons generally, who might wish to be examined. Official favoritism and partisan influence, as a rule, appear to have designated those who alone were permitted to go before the examining board, subjecting even the examiners to a pressure from the friends of the candidates very difficult to resist. As a consequence the standard of admission fell below that which the public interest demanded. It was also almost inevitable that a system which provides for various boards of examiners, a number of eminently competent persons were selected for the purpose, who entered with zeal upon the discharge of the duties prepared, with an intelligent appreciation of the requirements of the service and regulations, and who, in their capacity as a board, have been known as the civil service commissioners. Congress for two years appropriated the money needed for the compensation and for the expense of carrying on the work of the commission. It appears from the report of the commission submitted to the President in April, 1874, that examinations had been held in various sections of the country, and that an appropriation of about \$25,000 would be required to meet the annual expenses, including the salaries involved. The report was transmitted to Congress by special message on April 18, 1874, with the following favorable comment upon the labors of the commission: "If sustained by Congress, I have no doubt the rules can, after the experience gained, be so improved and enforced as to still more materially benefit the public service and relieve the executive, members of Congress and the heads of departments from influences prejudicial to good administration. The rules as they have hitherto been enforced, have resulted beneficially as is shown by the opinions of the members of the cabinet and their subordinates in the departments, and in that opinion I concur."

And in the annual message of December of the same year similar views are expressed, and an appropriation for continuing the work of the commission again advised. The appropriation was not made, and as a consequence the active work of the commissioners was suspended, leaving the commission itself in existence, but without the means for carrying out its duties. The commission was then reorganized, and its work was resumed, but it was not until the annual message of December, 1877, that the making of an appropriation for the resumption of the work of the commission. In the meantime, however, competitive examinations under many embarrassments, have been conducted within limited spheres in the executive departments in Washington and in a number of the custom houses and postoffices of the principal cities of the country, with a view to fur-

ther test their effects, and in every instance have been found to be as salutary as they are stated to be under the administration of my predecessor. I think the economy, purity and efficiency of the public service would be greatly promoted by their systematic introduction, wherever practicable throughout the entire civil service of the government, together with ample provision for their general supervision, in order to secure consistency and uniform justice.

Reports from the secretary of the interior, from the postmaster general, from the postmaster in the city of New York, where such examinations have been for some time on trial, and also from the collector of the port, the naval officers and the surveyor in that city, and from the postmasters and collectors in several of the other large cities, show that the competitive system, where applied, has in various ways contributed to improve the public service. The reports show that the results have been salutary in a marked degree, and that a general application of similar rules cannot fail to be a decided benefit to the service. The reports of the government officers in the city of New York especially, bear decided testimony to the utility of open competitive examination in their respective offices, showing that these examinations have been for some time on trial, and also from the collector of the port, the naval officers and the surveyor in that city, and from the postmasters and collectors in several of the other large cities, show that the competitive system, where applied, has in various ways contributed to improve the public service. The reports show that the results have been salutary in a marked degree, and that a general application of similar rules cannot fail to be a decided benefit to the service. 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# The Bismarck Tribune.

C. A. LOUNSBERRY, Publisher.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES:**  
Weekly, One Year, \$2.50  
Six Months, \$1.50  
Three Months, .75

**ADVERTISING RATES:**  
Transient, 10 cents per line of nonpareil each insertion. Daily, 10 cents per line, first insertion; subsequent insertions, 50 cents; additional lines, nonpareil, at same rate.  
Legal Notices.—Seventy-five cents per folio for first insertion and fifty cents per folio for each subsequent insertion.  
Contract Rates.—One inch, three months, \$5; 2 1/2 inches, three months, \$10; 5 inches, \$15; 10 inches, \$25; 20 inches, \$50.  
Professional cards, four lines or less, per annum, \$10; additional lines, 25 cents.  
Local business notices, 10 cents per line each insertion.  
Original poetry, \$1 per line.  
All bills for advertising will be collected monthly.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

### MASONIC.

The regular communications of Bismarck Lodge No. 120, A. F. & M. S., will be held in their hall on the first and third Mondays of each month at 7 p. m. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.  
JOSEPH HARR, W. M.  
EMER N. COREY, Sec.

### I. O. O. F.

The regular meeting of Mandan Lodge No. 12, I. O. O. F., will be held in their hall every Tuesday. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.  
W. A. BENTLEY, N. G.  
S. T. SIMONSON, R. Sec.

### RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

**EPISCOPAL CHURCH**—Rev. J. G. Miller, D. D., Rector. At the Rector's residence, 1105 Broadway, on all Sundays and other Holy Days of Obligation at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School and Evening Song at 2 p. m. at the Church Hall, Mission Service at 7:30 p. m.

**METHODIST CHURCH**—Services every Sunday at the City Hall at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m. J. M. B. L. Pastor.

**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**—Corner of Tenth and Second Sts., Rev. W. C. Stevens, Pastor. Sabbath services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at the close of the morning service. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Seats free.

**Arrival and Departure of Halls.**  
On the Northern Pacific mail arrives daily, Sundays excepted, at 7:15 p. m. Leave daily, except Sunday at 7:15 a. m.  
Leaves for Fort St. Venson, Berthold and Balfour every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m. arriving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3:30 p. m.  
Leave for Fort Yates and Sully and all down river points daily, except Sunday, at 6 a. m.; arriving at Bismarck daily except Sunday at 8 a. m. Leave for Fort Keogh and Miles City and all points in Northern and Western Montana daily, except Sunday, at 8 a. m.; and arriving at Bismarck daily except Sunday at 4 p. m.  
Leave for Deadwood and other points in the Black Hills daily at 8 p. m.  
Registered Mail for all Points Close at 5 P. M. Office open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. On Saturdays from 7 to 9 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.

BISMARCK, FRIDAY, DEC. 5, 1879.

The New York Tribune happily remarks: "If the Hon. Hendrick B. Wright and his committee are still engaged in the fruitless hunt after 'Depression,' it might be profitable for them to start in on an investigation of the prospects of the Democratic party."

The Helena (Montana) Independent says: "The present population of Dakota is estimated at 120,000, and it is confidently predicted that the territory will have 120,000 by the end of 1880. In 1870 its population was much less than that of Montana,—in fact was less than 15,000. Railroad have brought about the change."

The Philadelphia Times says: "There's just one thing wanted now to give the Grant boom its grandest boost. If Jeff Davis would only say that the election of Grant to a third term would be the death knell of free government, the ex-officio holders could sit down and wait for 1881 with confidence. Go for him, boys!"

JENNINGS cables the New York World: "The condition of Ireland today excites great and real uneasiness. Many Irish landlords are leaving the country under threats of assassination. Insurrectionary placards are posted in Mayo and other counties, calling upon the Irish people to rise in arms. The government has determined to put strong measures in force at once to maintain public order."

Of Tilden the intensely Democratic St. Paul Globe says: "Tilden is now left without a prominent New York paper to advocate his claims. The Sun, which in season and out of season has been booming for him ever since the great fraud was perpetrated, is now running a Hancock wave. The Herald and World are propelling a Bayard boom and the Star and Express are for anybody in preference to Tilden. The New York election appears to have left Mr. Tilden stranded."

The Deadwood Times says Capt. Russell Blakely more than any one man is entitled to credit for securing the appropriation which gave the Northwest a thousand miles of telegraph line. It concedes, however, that ex-Senator Spencer rendered valuable assistance in pushing through the appropriation. There was a great deal of pressure from the war department, also, brought to bear, and Spencer undoubtedly used all the power that a position on the committee gave him to secure the appropriation.

In commenting on THE TRIBUNE's remarks Dakota Division, the Sioux Falls Independent says: "Sioux Falls has no aspirations for the Capital of Dakota. She has natural resources enough to make her the largest city in 'one of the grand-

est states of the union, whether the Territory is divided or not, and we are sure that the editor of THE TRIBUNE would concur with us in saying so, if he would visit the future metropolis of Dakota. THE TRIBUNE said so in 1873; has so since and still believes that Sioux Falls will be the largest city in the territory and the metropolis of Dakota."

## A WONDERFULLY STRANGE THING.

At no time in the history of our country has money capital been as abundant as at the present time. For years immense amounts of money have been aggregated and hoarded by capitalists without any general distribution and without its legitimate and usual activity and national productivity. The financial success of returning to specie payment; the unparalleled production of this country at a time when a failure in the old world suddenly changed the balance of trade greatly in our favor, with the vast influx of gold and the enormous expansion of our National currency have combined to produce a commercial revolution unprecedented. For years past stagnation and ruin prevailed. Now, the past is buried in the activity of the present and confidence in the future. Capital is wonderfully abundant and is seeking the opportunity and means of the most profitable and enduring investment with an importance entirely worthy of Young America.

As sources of National development and individual aggrandizement railroads have been selected as favorite schemes for the profitable and permanent investment of redundant capital. During the past summer the number of railroad enterprises engaged in has been so extended as to already raise the price of iron from thirty-three dollars per ton to over fifty dollars. The mania for this kind of investment has become so great as to induce schemes for their construction on the frontier, in the interior and inland everywhere.

Now it is well known that the Black Hills are filled with gold inexhaustible; that great quantities of it are being taken out; that populous cities are being built there; the country in and around them is of wonderful agricultural importance and is being fast settled and cultivated and the transportation from the States to the Hills is simply immense. It is also known or should be known by all intelligent capitalists that the Northern Pacific railroad has a locality and surroundings which must make it by far the most valuable transcontinental thoroughfare in the world, that the road has been completed to Bismarck on the great Missouri river, within two hundred miles of the Black Hills, and that its construction is being pushed forward to completion as rapidly as capital and labor can accomplish it, it is also known by actual survey that the direct route from Bismarck to Deadwood is the most feasible and easy of construction for a railroad connecting the Hills with the States, that can be found anywhere. The distance is shorter, the ground over which it passes is leveler with fewer obstructions of all kinds; is better supplied with water and fuel; is mainly along the already constructed and adequately equipped "Northwestern stage and transportation" route connecting the two places; is through a country capable of a dense population and unlimited agricultural production; is connected at one end by the Northern Pacific Railroad at its crossing point of the great Missouri river, thus combining both sources of supply of the material for transportation augmented by the production of all the vast fertile region around Bismarck, and at the other end by the heart of a rich mining region with all its vast, populous and wealthy surroundings; and is, withal, so situated as to enable its entire construction within one year—this reaching the Hills by the time other contemplated roads could reach the Missouri river and at least one year in advance of all other routes. Now of all the wonderful things of my knowledge, the most wonderful is that sagacious capital has not already constructed this road.

## DIVISION OF DAKOTA.

"While THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE and its associates are trying to ingratiate a division so as to make Bismarck the capital of a queer shaped territory composed of the hills and the north end of Dakota, the papers of the southern end have a confidant tone when speaking of a division on the 46th parallel.—Deadwood Press."

THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE has never favored such a scheme and has always regarded it as impracticable. No set of men with sufficient sense to entertain an intelligent opinion on and subject would ever expect Congress to entertain for a moment a proposition to create a territory in the form spoken of. When it looked as if the division of Dakota was impossible because of Democratic supremacy in both houses of Congress, well knowing that the Democrats would never consent to lay the foundation for two Republican States, so long as they could prevent it, THE TRIBUNE favored the admission of Dakota as a state, but that scheme was killed by the Dakota legislature. Now, however, the politics of the country are so shaping that it will be possible, after the next general election, to divide Dakota, and in the ter-

ritory there is no heartier advocate of division, and on the 46th parallel, than the BISMARCK TRIBUNE. Because it was impossible to secure admission, and equally impossible, at the time, to secure division on the 46th parallel, in order to keep the subject warm and attract attention to Dakota, the editor of THE TRIBUNE, who was in Washington, secured the introduction of a bill for a division of the territory on a north and south line, which received favorable attention from the senate committee but this scheme did not receive favor in any quarter of the territory and was talked to death in no time. And this move, which was not expected to succeed, and only made for the purpose stated, is the only break in THE TRIBUNE's record for division on the 46th parallel. Whether Bismarck will be the capital of the new territory, should one be created, remains to be seen. Bismarck people will take their chances. THE TRIBUNE favors division on the 46th parallel; and if the people of the Black Hills want a second division creating a new territory from portions of Southern Dakota, Wyoming and Montana, THE TRIBUNE has no objection, but all must see that the causes which have made a separation between southeastern Dakota and the Black Hills desirable are passing away, and that these two sections will soon be united by one or two lines of railway and by the rapid occupation of the hitherto unsettled country lying between them. Should Dakota be admitted as she is, it is true that Northern Dakota would be a natural ally of the Black Hills, in any conflict between Southern Dakota and the Hills, because the two sections have interests and sympathies in common growing out of direct trade, while Northern and Southern Dakota have no common interests and no common sympathies.

STANLEY HUNTLEY, who made it so warm for Dakota journalists, and demoralized them to that extent that they still see ghosts of his pen in the columns of THE TRIBUNE, is now on the editorial staff of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, the largest and best evening paper in the country.

THE Fargo Daily Argus gives this country one day later news than any other newspaper. It deserves a liberal support from Bismarck and vicinity. Fargo merchants are such liberal advertisers that the daily is likely to prove a financial success from the start.

THE Chicago Times published the President's message two days before delivery. It was stale enough when it reached Congress. THE TRIBUNE gives it in full this week.

GEN. BRISLIN has withdrawn his charges against Indian Agent Frost, and made a public retraction and Frost has withdrawn a ten thousand dollar libel suit.

As THE TRIBUNE suspected the Reno case proves to be a trifling one. Reno will undoubtedly be acquitted.

Q. M. SERST. MARKS suicided at Fort Trench a few days ago. Financial distress is supposed to be the cause.

THE Southerners deny that the Grant boom is gathering force in the South.

THE Black Hills Journal is stalwart for the admission of Dakota as a State.

THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE proposes a monument to Eve, Col. Lounsberry's grand-aunt. The "Colorado" is a poetist, and a wicked author. Marshall Jewell, (cousin of the Post-General Jewell) was killed out of Grant's camp; isn't any better.—Fargo Times.

The new editor of the Times is another, but he won't get an office to be kicked out of if he lives to be as old as Eve's tempter.

THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE says it wanted old Peter Donnan. THE TRIBUNE was like the Widow Butler.—Fargo Times.

Yes, she knew what she wanted and so did THE TRIBUNE.

If the recent tri of the righteous editor of the Jamestown Alert to this city had the same effect on him that it did on the patent ladies of his paper, his stomach must have been in a terrible unsettled condition.

Bismarck needs a night telegraph operator.

Who ever saw a cat fish?

WHAT is an "ice-cream"?

Did you November?

**PURELY PERSONAL.**

Geo. P. Flannery is in Fargo, at court.

Dr. L. P. Coe, of the N. P. Times, was in the city last night.

D. C. Clark, N. P. contractor, left for the east yesterday.

District Attorney John A. Stoyell, is at Fargo attending court.

Capt. Sanger, 6th Infantry, Ft. Lincoln, left for the east Monday.

Lawyer Chistrom, of Mandan, registered at the Sheridan this week.

Belknap is also president of the Puget Sound Land Company.

Dr. Wm A Bentley and wife left for St. Paul on Wednesday to spend a week among old friends at St. Paul and Hush City.

Chas. Gurley, the silver-toned orator of Fort Stevenson, was in the city this week, leaving Wednesday for Fargo and St. Paul.

The Valley City Times says Sanborn will have a steam flouring mill, and W. W. Bowers is the projector. The fuel will come from the N. P. extension.

J. G. MALLOY. P. F. MALLOY.

**WESTERN HOUSE,**

**MALLOY BROS., Prop.**

**BISMARCK, - - - DAKOTA**

The house is centrally located and recently enlarged, refitted and refurnished. Opposite the Railroad Depot. Prices reasonable.

**REMOVAL.**

**The Tailoring Establishment**

**OF**

**GOULD & DAHL**

Has been removed to Main Street, next door to Day & Plints, where they will be glad to serve all their old customers and the public in their usual first-class style and at low prices.

**A FINE STOCK OF GOODS**

constantly on hand. Call and leave your orders.

**C. S. WEAVER & CO.,**

Dealers in

**LUMBER, SHINGLES AND LATH.**

**Doors, Sash and Mouldings.**

Also Contractors and Builders of all classes of

**Buildings, Plans and Specifications.**

**Estimates furnished on short notice.**

**CHICAGO HIDE HOUSE.**

**CASH PAID FOR**

**Hides, Furs, Wool & Tallow.**

**Oberne, Hosick & Co.,**

**BISMARCK, - - DAKOTA**

Main House 131, 133 & 135 Minnie St.

**CHICAGO, ILL.**

**Branch Houses:**

Omaha, Neb., & 100 Main St.

Cheyenne, Wyo., 17th St.

Lincoln, Neb., 12 South 10th St.

Des Moines Iowa, Walnut & Second Sts.

Junction City, Kansas, South 7th St.

Sioux City, Iowa, Pearl St.

Bismarck, Dakota. Pueblo, Colorado.

**MONTANA MARKET,**

Corner Second and Main Streets,

**JUSTUS BRAGG & CO.,**

**DEALERS IN**

**FRESH AND SALT MEATS, FISH,**

**POULTRY, GAME,**

**Batter, Eggs, Vegetables, Fruit and**

**Canned Goods.**

**Special Attention given to the Steam-**

**boat Trade.**

**HOW TO GET WELL.**

Broken-down, debilitated constitutions. Both male and female, and all difficult cases, for which relief can be obtained, now here is found to be so by undoubted facts. A **Free Theory, No Deception.** The practical results of forty years' experience will be shown to invalids in Pamphlets and Circulars by addressing the eminently successful **Dr. Geo. J. Forbes, 174 W. Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.** 145

**WOODCHOPPERS WANTED**

**At Fort Buford, D. T.**

Will pay

**\$1.00 Per Cord**

**For Chopping Green Cottonwood.**

Work all winter if desired.

**LEIGHTON & JORDAN.**

**A CATARRH**

Will be mailed with INSURE CURE FOR

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## "OH, THE BEAUTIFUL SHOW"

AS SANG BY "THE TRIBUNE" REPORTORIAL QUARTETTE.

Broken Stanzas Without Number.  
Which Can be Put to Pins and  
Music or Phonographed for  
Entire Generations.

Dunn & Co., Druggists, No. 92 Main Street.

Helen Mar White at Champion Hall next Tuesday evening.

One hundred and twenty guests at the Western House, Monday.

A number of Bismarckers will attend the Fargo ball next Monday.

E. Menkus is closing out a fine stock of goods cheap, as they are going to the Mills.

Dunn & Co. have received a very choice assortment of Graman's harness soap and toilet.

The Times says Fargo agitates a system of water works. The Daily system is talked of.

The Calson line boats are the only ones wintering at Yankton this year. There are seven of them.

Frank Moore, post trader at the new post on the Little Missouri, was in the city last week. He has a good thing.

Dr. "H." of Fort Stevenson, enjoyed a huge turkey dinner Thanksgiving. He shot it himself, and it sure was a "turkey."

Last year the river froze over on the 15th of December. This year the river was not frozen over on the 15th of November.

Several Sioux Indians and their wives were in the city Wednesday, shopping. They rode in carriages and drove fast horses.

Larry Moore was shot in the shoulder Sunday at Point Revere, by his loving wife. Not dangerous. They were on a little spree.

They have a boy baby at Thomas Van Ert's, born Thursday morning. Van is prouder than ever over his interesting family of boys.

To show the extent to which freighting is being carried, Chas. Kutz sold sixty-eight head of horses in two days, Saturday and Sunday, of this week.

The Tribune once did some fine work in the way of New Year's cards this week. The order was given for parties in Australia and London, etc.

Parties wishing to see back numbers of the St. Paul Globe, Globe Press, and the Dakota papers can do so by calling at The Tribune office. Complete sets are kept.

The Montana and Dakota, of the Coalson line, have been thoroughly repaired of damages incurred by the storm of this city last season, and will ply between St. Louis and Pittsburgh this winter.

L. A. Grinn has played the back part of what was the Capital Hotel to the rear of the sternwheeler. This will give him twenty or thirty more sleeping rooms and make his hotel second to none.

Signor Capota and John Sheppard have opened up the St. Paul Varieties and are meeting with great success. These artists, it will be remembered, played an engagement at Whitney's this season.

Miss P. Harriman, who spent the summer at Bismarck, died at Green Bay, Wis., a few days ago. He was very aged and infirm, and will be remembered. Mr. L. M. Harriman will return some time during the winter.

The attention says the Mandan Literary Society is debating the following question: "Resolved, That the act of the Dakota Legislature, enacting the name of the latter, is bereft of its name."

Mr. Signor, road master of the N. P., has permanently located at this city. Since coming here he has raised the grade of the yard track, making it the best on the line. E. T. Doran has been promoted master mechanic and assigned at Bismarck for duty.

The Baby Mine people have struck another vein of coal fifteen feet below the second vein which is seven and a half feet thick and twenty per cent better than the second vein which they have been working. The first is four feet thick, the second four feet and the next seven and a half feet.

The Mandan Criticism says Gen. Rosser has resigned his position as chief engineer of the North Pacific and will spend the winter in Washington. The General can probably do most to forward the interests of the North Pacific at the coming session of Congress if he is not connected with the North Pacific company.

The sewer from the Sheridan House gives the Heathen Chinese near Fourth street a pretty good benefit occasionally. The bath does very well for them but, as the Young Man Not-Afraid-of-His-Whisky, who continues to mix drinks at two for a quarter, would remark, it is "entirely too strong for Christian appetites."

The alarm bell for the fire company, ordered some time ago, by the city council, has arrived. It is from the Buckeye Bell company, weighs 1,200 pounds and will be hung in a forty foot tower near the city hall. It is a good thing. The council should now meet and see that it is put up immediately so that it may be of service in case of fire.

Mr. Jewell has a few copies of his Directory and History of Bismarck left. It contains everything that a stranger wants to know concerning the adjoining country, and for the benefit of emigrants and people wishing to send copies to their friends, the price has been reduced to 75 cents and \$1. The latter contains a bird's eye view of Bismarck.

The widow of the late Hon. David Olmsted, who was president of the first territorial council of Minnesota, and the first mayor of St. Paul, died at St. Albans, Vt., a few days since. Mrs. Olmsted was the mother of David Olmsted, one of the incorporators of the Bismarck Tribune who still owns considerable property in and about Bismarck.

Louis Agard, an old settler of the O'Brien precinct, who has been engaged

as a trader for Parkin at Standing Rock and handled the hide department at the agency traders store, had a tussle with a Bro. Lo last week in which the Indian got the best of him by a large majority. Louis' arm was broken in two places, besides the Indian complained of him for assault and was fined \$10 by the agents, and now the Indian is satisfied that a touch of civilization has been granted them.

Thursday night the large saw-mill of Dr. Brackwater, Hubbell & Co., Miles City, burned to the ground. Some 12,000 feet of lumber was burned at the same time. The machinery was damaged so as to render it useless.

Sam Whitney tenders the Episcopal Church a benefit next Monday evening and will put "Kathleen" on the boards on that occasion. It will, no doubt, be accepted as the church is still nearly \$500 behind. Sam is now giving a good show.

There is an increasing interest in the revival services now being held at the City Hall. They will be continued every night, excepting Monday, until further notice.

Themes of Discourses at City Hall, Sunday next, J. M. Bull, pastor, at 11 a. m., "What is Christianity?" At 7:30 p. m., "Temperance."

About forty were in attendance at the Presbyterian sociable at Dr. H. R. Porter's last evening.

Dunn & Co. have received a very fine assortment of Diaries for 1880.

Helen Mar White at Champion Hall next Tuesday evening.

**Don't You Forget It.**  
That the St. Paul Branch Clothing House has made most all the nobby suits for the Bon Tons of the city and they will show you now the nicest line of piece goods to select from that have ever been shown by traveling tailors, and will guarantee a sure fit.

**Candies.**  
One thousand pounds of fresh candies just received at W. A. HOLLEBAEK'S.

**Fresh Chicago Celery at** CHAS. KUTZ.

**Money to Loan.** F. J. CALL.

**Soused Pigs Feet and Tripe at** CHAS. KUTZ.

**Window Glass,**  
All sizes and suit to order at W. A. HOLLEBAEK'S.

**Money to Loan.**  
Terms satisfactory to suit borrowers. M. P. SLATTERY, Third Street, Bismarck, D. T.

**Full assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Furs at Special Bargains at** W. B. WATSON'S.

**New Buckwheat Flour at** CHAS. KUTZ.

**Toilet Articles,**  
Perfumery, of all kinds, etc. at W. A. HOLLEBAEK'S.

**Lemons and all kinds of fresh Fruit, Pears, Grapes, Apples, etc., at** CHAS. KUTZ.

**Protect your Eyes**  
and save expense by obtaining Lamp Shades at W. A. HOLLEBAEK'S.

**Go to J. H. Marshall's for a No. 1 German Sock.**

**Letter List.**  
List of letters remaining uncalled for in the Bismarck Post Office, for the week ending, Friday, Nov. 23, 1879:

Ayers W S 2  
Barn A C  
Briden Fere  
Casey Anne  
Campbell A  
Connelly Thos  
Campbell Wm  
Donnan Edward  
Luffy John  
Dancy J L  
Egan Mrs Ann  
Felt Henry  
Gardner W P  
Gardner R P  
Hart Dick  
Harrison Anna B  
Hogan John W  
Hogan John J 2  
Hogan Kate  
Hogan James  
Hogan George W  
Hogan George S  
Hogan Geo S  
Hogan Geo S

Leo Annie 2  
Lutz Jacob  
Mason John  
McDonald James  
McLaughlin Katie  
Muller A L  
Muller William  
Patterson A B  
Peterson Christian  
Parker G J  
Park Miles  
Pryor Robert  
Quinn M J  
Rosen James  
Sutton Anton  
Smith J A  
Stone James  
Vasey John  
Vasey Perry  
Vasey Frank  
Warner William  
Westfall John  
Whitaker Stry

If the above letters are not called for in Thirty Days they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington. Persons calling for any of the above will please say "Advertised Letters," and give date of list. C. A. HARRISON, P. M.



**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**

Absolutely pure—made from Grape Cream of Tartar, imported exclusively for this Powder from the wine district of France. Always uniform and wholesome. Sold only in cans by all grocers. A pound can mailed to any address, postage paid on receipt of 60 cents. **ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 171 Duane St., New York.** Most cheap powders contain alum; dangerous to health; avoid them; especially when offered loose or in bulk.

**Jewell's History and Directory of Bismarck \$1.00.**

**TAXES DUE.**  
Notice is hereby given that all personal property tax in the county of Burleigh for the year 1879 is now due.

**W. B. WATSON,**  
County Treasurer.  
Bismarck, D. T., Dec. 1, 1879

**WATER! WATER!**  
25 Cents Per Barrel.  
Buy your water from the

**GREEN T NKS**  
RUN BY  
Harrigan & Marble.  
Best in the City.

**CHICAGO.**—You can make money by selling our Sterling Chemical Wicks—Never needs trimming—No smoke or smell—10 cents each, 3 for 25 cents. Send stamp for catalogue of Wonderful Inventions, staple and fancy goods. Parsons, Foster & Co., 145 Clark St., Chicago.

**W. H. W. CONER,**  
Proprietor  
**TONSorial PARLORS,**  
Main Street, next to Merchants Bank.  
Hair-Cutting and Shampooing  
A Specialty. Hot and Cold Baths.

**Sheriff's Sale.**  
NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the District Court of Burleigh County, D. T., on a judgment rendered therein in an action where in John A. McLean was plaintiff and Ansel Gray and Mrs. Ansel Gray were defendants against the goods and chattels and lands of the said defendants, I have levied upon the right title and interest which the said defendants had on the 14th day of May, 1879, in and to the following cribbed personal property to wit:

- One secretary or writing desk
- One breakfast table
- One parlor stool
- One parlor chair
- Two chairs
- One student lamp
- One camp chair
- One door mat
- One set window curtains
- Three feather pillows
- One comforter
- One spring mattress
- Three blankets
- One bed spread
- One parlor chair
- One parlor stool
- One rug
- One floor matting
- One rocking chair
- Two parlor chairs
- Two hall seat chairs
- One oval stand
- One bed mattress and spring
- Three feather pillows
- One comforter
- Three woolen blankets
- One mattress
- One bed spread
- One parlor chair
- One stool
- One rug
- One trunk and contents
- Five pictures
- One crumple
- One bedstead, mattress, washstand
- One library
- One clothes wringer
- Two calumetion chairs
- One rocking chair

All of which I shall expose for sale and sell to the highest bidder at the front door of Engine Hall located in the City of Bismarck, D. T., being the place where said District Court was last held.

On the twenty-ninth day of December, 1879, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

ALEXANDER MCKENZIE,  
Sheriff Burleigh County, D. T.  
Soyell & Ball, Auctioneers & Attys.  
Dated Nov. 16th, 1879. 27-32

**BUY THE CELEBRATED**  
**Spring Tooth Harrow,**  
FOR YOUR EARLY SEEDING.  
**J. G. MILLER,**  
Agent in Burleigh County, for  
**BENSON, BATES & CO.,**  
Manufacturers, St. Paul, Minn.

**AUSTIN LOGAN,**  
**CHOICE-FAMILY GROCERIES**  
and  
**BAKERY.**  
Third Street, Bismarck, D. T. The choicest goods at the lowest prices. 151f

**Day & Plants,**  
**Watchmakers and Jewelers.**

Also dealers in all kinds of  
**SEWING MACHINES.**

**Bismarck Flouring Mills,**  
BISMARCK, DAKOTA.  
**BENNETT & BURT, Proprietors.**  
Manufacture the Choicest of Brands of Family Flour.  
**"PRIDE OF BISMARCK,"**  
AND  
**"BURT'S BEST"—PATENT PROCES.**  
Warranted to give entire satisfaction. Also keep constantly on hand Corn Meal, Feed, Graham Flour, Bran and Shorts.  
Orders given will be promptly attended to and delivered free to any part of the city.

**McLEAN & MACNIDER,**  
**Wholesale**  
**Grocers.**

Sole Agents for Schlitz's Export Beer and Peasley's Ale and Porter.  
Main St., - - BISMARCK, D. T.

**W. B. WATSON,**  
**DRY GOODS,**  
AND  
**NOTIONS.**  
98 MAIN STREET.  
**J. W. RAYMOND & CO.,**  
**WHOLESALE**  
**GROCERS,**  
**BISMARCK, D. T.**

**JOHN LUDEWIG,**  
DEALER IN  
**Clothing, Boots and Shoes,**  
**FURNISHING GOODS,**  
Groceries, Provisions, Tobaccos, Cigars & Smokers' Goods.  
**GOODS SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES.**  
98 Main Street, - - Bismarck, D. T.  
New Stock, New Store and Low Prices. Call and examine and see for yourselves. 201f

**J. C. CADDY,**  
**Furniture and Undertaking,**  
No. 19 NORTH THIRD ST., BISMARCK, D. T.  
**PICTURE FRAMES, MOULDINGS, ETC.**

**DUNN & CO.,**  
**PIONEER DRUGGISTS,**  
A Full Line of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.,  
**WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.**

**MRS. LINN,**  
**FASHIONABLE MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER.**  
26 North Third Street, Bismarck, D. T.

**Wm. Glitschka,**  
Groceries, Provisions, Flour,  
Candy, Fruit,  
Crockery Glass Ware,  
and Stenware. Opposite Post Office. 4

**Free Gift! TO ALL** who suffer with RHEUMATISM, PARALYSIS, NEURALGIA, NERVOUS and SEXUAL DEBILITY, General ill Health, Wasting, Decay, Urinary Diseases, Spinal Diseases, Dyspepsia, Etc., Etc., to whom will be sent my book on Medical Electricity, and Electro Galvanic Belts, world renowned for their success in saving many lives, by **Curing ALL CHRONIC DISEASES.** Send Symptoms and stamp for Diagnosis to **Dr. G. W. FORBES, 174 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.**



Continued from seventh page  
the committee having reported, the questions have been decided in the negative by a vote in the House of Representatives. For the reason here stated and in view of the fact of further uncertainty on this point, will be calculated to obstruct other much needed legislation, to weaken the discipline of the service and to unsettle salutary measures now in progress for the government and improvement of the Indians, I respectfully recommend that the decision arrived at by Congress at its last session be permitted to stand.

#### TIMBER THEFTS.

The efforts made by the department of the interior to arrest the depredations on the timber lands of the United States have been continued and have met with considerable success. A large number of cases of trespass have been prosecuted in the courts of the United States. Others have been settled, the trespassers offering to make payment to the government for the value of timber taken by them. The proceeds of prosecution and settlements, being turned into the treasury, will exceed the amount of the sums appropriated by Congress for the purpose. A more important result, however, consists in the fact that the destruction of our public forests by depredation, although such cases still occur, has been greatly reduced in extent, and it is possible, if the present policy is vigorously pursued and sufficient provision to that end made by Congress, such trespasses, at least those on a large scale, can be entirely suppressed except in the Territories where timber for the daily requirements of the population cannot under the present state of the law be easily obtained. I therefore earnestly invite the attention of Congress to the recommendation made by the secretary of the interior that a law be enacted enabling the government to sell timber from the public lands without conveying the fee, where such lands are principally valuable for the timber thereon, such sales to be so regulated as to conform to domestic wants and business requirements, while at the same time guarding against a sweeping reduction of the forests. The enactment of such a law seems to become a more pressing necessity every day.

#### THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

My recommendations in former messages are renewed in favor of enlarging the facilities of the department of agriculture. Agriculture is the leading interest and the permanent industry of our people. It is to the abundance of agricultural productions, as compared with our home consumption, and the largely increased and highly profitable market abroad which we have enjoyed in recent years, that we are mainly indebted for our present prosperity as a people. We must look to its continued maintenance for substantial resources. There is no branch of industry in which labor directed by scientific knowledge yields such increased production in comparison with unskilled labor, and no branch of the public service to which the encouragement of liberal appropriations can be more appropriately extended. The omission to render such aid is not a wise economy, but on the contrary, undoubtedly results in the losses of immense sums annually, that might be saved through well-directed efforts by the government to promote this vital interest. The results already accomplished with the very limited means heretofore placed at the command of the department of agriculture is an earnest of what may be expected with increased appropriations for the several purposes indicated in the report of the commissioner. With a view to placing the department upon a footing which will enable it to prosecute more effectively the objects for which it is established appropriations are needed for a more complete laboratory for the establishment of a veterinary division and a division of forestry and for an increase of force. The requirements for these and other purposes indicated in the report of the commissioner, under the head of immediate necessities of the department, will not involve any expenditure of money that the country cannot with propriety now undertake in the interest of agriculture.

#### EDUCATION.

It is gratifying to learn from the bureau of education the extent to which educational privileges throughout the United States have been advanced during the year. No more fundamental responsibility rests in Congress than that of devising appropriate measures of financial aid to education, supplemental to local action, in the States and Territories, and in the District of Columbia. The wise forethought of the founders of our government has not only furnished the basis for the support of the common school systems of the new States, but laid the foundations for the maintenance of their universities, and of colleges of agriculture and mechanic art. Measures in accordance with this traditional policy for the further benefit of all these interests and the extension of some advantages to every portion of the country it is hoped will receive your favorable consideration.

#### THE CAPITOL LIBRARY.

To preserve and perpetuate the national literature should be among the foremost cares of the national legislature. The library gathered at the capitol still remains unprovided with any suitable accommodations for its rapidly increasing stores. The magnitude and importance of the collection, increased as it is by the deposits under the laws of copyright, by domestic and foreign exchanges, and by the scientific library of the Smithsonian institution, call for building accommodations which shall be at once adequate and fire proof. The location of such public buildings, which should provide for the pressing necessities of the present and for the vast increase of the nation's books in the future, is a matter which addresses itself to the discretion of Congress. It is earnestly recommended as a measure which should unite all suffrages and which should no longer be delayed.

#### WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The joint commission, created by the act of Congress of August 2nd, 1876, for the purpose of supervising and directing the completion of the Washington national monument, of which commission the President is a member, has given careful attention to this subject, and already the strengthening of the foundation has so far progressed as to insure the entire success of this part of the work. A massive layer of masonry has been introduced by the original foundation, widening the base and increasing the stability of the structure, rendering it possible to carry the shaft to completion. It is earnestly recommended that such further appropriation be made for the continued prosecution of the work as may be necessary for the completion of this national monument at an early day.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

In former messages, impressed with the importance of the subject, I have taken occasion to recommend to Congress the adoption of a generous policy toward the District of Columbia. The report of the commissioners of the District, herewith transmitted, contains considerations and recommendations, to all of which I earnestly invite careful attention. I ask early and favorable consideration of the views which they express as to the urgent need of legislation for the reclamation of the marshes of the Potomac and its eastern branch within the limits of the city, and for the repair of the streets of the capital heretofore laid with wooden blocks, and by delay rendered almost impassable, and a source of imminent danger to the health of its citizens. The means at the disposal of the commissioners are wholly inadequate for the accomplishment of

these important works, and should be supplemented by timely appropriations from the federal treasury.

The filling of the flats in front of the city will add to the adjacent lands and parks now owned by the United States a large and valuable domain, sufficient, it is thought, to reimburse its entire cost, and will also, as an incidental result, secure the permanent improvement of the river for the purpose of navigation.

The constitution has invested Congress with supreme and exclusive jurisdiction over the District of Columbia. Its citizens must of necessity look to Congress alone for all needful legislation affecting their interests and as the territory of this District is the common property of the people of the United States who, equally with its resident citizens, are interested in the prosperity of their capital, I can not doubt that you will be amply sustained by the general voice of the country in any measure you may adopt for this purpose.

I also invite the favorable consideration of Congress to the wants of the public schools of this District, as exhibited in the report of the commissioners. While the number of the pupils is rapidly increasing, no adequate provision exists for a corresponding increase of school accommodation, and the means to meet this urgent need for school purposes are rented, and are in important particulars unsuited for the purpose. The cause of popular education in the District of Columbia is surely entitled to the same consideration at the hands of the national government as in the several States and Territories, to which munificent grants of the public lands have been made for the endowment of schools and universities.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.  
Executive Mansion, Dec. 1st, 1879.

#### USEFUL INFORMATION.

**TO VENTILATE A ROOM.**—To ventilate a room without draught, make a hole through the room to the outer air, in a corner of the room just above the skirting. Through the hole put one arm of a tube three inches in diameter, and bent at right angles. The arm of the tube reaching to the outer air should be in length equal to the thickness of the wall, and the other arm should be two feet long, standing vertically in the corner of the room; if desired, it can be covered with paper of the same pattern as that on the wall. A tube of the diameter given above is sufficient to ventilate a room of moderate size.

**A SIMPLE RAT AND MICE EXTERMINATOR.**—A German newspaper gives the following simple method for exterminating rats and mice, which, it states, has been successfully tried by one Baron Von Backhofen and others for some time past: "A mixture of two parts of well-bruised common squills and three parts of finely-chopped bacon is made into a stiff mass, with as much meal as may be required, and then baked into small cakes, which are put around for the rats to eat." Several correspondents of the paper write to confirm the experience of the noble Baron and his neighbors in the extermination of rats and mice by this simple remedy.

**Crows.**—Crows may be kept from corn by first pouring hot water on a half bushel of the seed, and then a pint of tar, stirring it quickly. Every grain will become coated with a delicate varnish of tar, and, if then rolled in air-slacked lime before planting, no crow will touch it. But, should this remedy come too late in the season, another equally efficacious may be used, and this is the common one of stringing the field. No crow will enter an angle formed by two suspended strings stretched on poles. A curious illustration occurred some years ago, on a long strip of sowed corn (for fodder) which was protected by a zigzag string running from one end to the other. Within the angles formed by the string not a bundle was touched, but close without them, at each end, the whole crop was demolished. A crow is a remarkably wise fool, and this is a complete mode of circumventing him.

#### The Heat of the Sun.

Since astronomers have computed with scientific accuracy the vast amount of heat radiated into space by the sun, they have been puzzled to account for its unfailing supply. Whatever be the nature of the heat, or however boundless the capacity of the sun to furnish it, exhaustion is inevitable, unless sources of supply exist outside of the sun.

As there has been no perceptible diminution of heat since the time of the Babylonian and Greek astronomers, it is evident that such sources of supply must exist, and it is the task of science to find them out.

Prof. Peirce, of Harvard University, who stands at the head of American mathematicians, has no doubt that meteorites are an unfailing fountain of supply. He thinks our system is crowded with them; that they are perpetually falling upon the sun's surface, and the arrested motion is converted into heat.

The theory is plausible, and in harmony with what we know of the vast number of meteorites that have their orbits within our system, as shown by the meteoric showers of August and November. But it would seem that there must be a slow accretion in the mass of the sun in the course of centuries, disturbing the order of the system by the inevitable laws of gravity. If there is substance enough in the meteorites to develop heat, there must be force enough to increase weight.

#### A Dancing Rooster.

Not very far behind the story of the hen that hatched alligators is this story of a dancing rooster, told by the *Alabama*, of Wetumpka, Ala.: "We learn from Dr. T. B. Whitby that Mr. Samuel Spigener, living near Buycville, entertained him recently with a dancing rooster. Mr. Spigener called up his crower and offered him some dough provided he will cut a 'double shuffle,' which the fowl proceeds to do, to the merriment of the crowd. We have seen a dog churn butter, but we take off our hat to the Buycville chicken that dances."

#### The Dog and the Picture.

There is a story told of an old Greek artist, to the effect that he once painted a cluster of grapes which so deceived the birds that they pecked at the painting. The story has been doubted, because, it is said, birds have no perception of artistic effects. But a writer in *Nature* tells of a dog which appreciated a picture:

In 1843, a young and self-taught artist asked me to allow him to paint my likeness in oil-colors, and I consented. His studio was in the next town, three miles distant, and, as often as required, I went over; I, however, did not take my dog with me.

It was done in kit-cat size, and he succeeded so well in the likeness and artistic work that, when exhibited at the annual meeting of the Polytechnic Society at Falmouth, a medal was awarded to it, and, as well, it was "highly commended." Not only this, it brought him into notice, and gained him lots of employment. The artist was so grateful for my attention that he presented me with the painting, and I still have it.

When it was brought to my house, my old dog was present with the family at the "unveiling," nothing was said to him, nor invitation given to him to notice it.

We saw that his gaze was steadily fixed on it, and he soon became excited, and whined, and tried to lick and scratch it, and was so much taken up with it that we—although knowing so well his intelligence—were all quite surprised; in fact, could scarcely believe that he should know it was my likeness.

We, however, had sufficient proof after it was hung up in our parlor; the room was rather low, and under the picture, stood a chair. The dog was left open without any thought about the dog; he, however, soon found it out, when a low whining and scratching was heard by the family, and, on search being made, he was in the chair trying to get at the picture.

After this, I put it up higher, so as to prevent it being injured by him. This did not prevent him from paying attention to it; for, whenever I was away from home, whether for a short or long time—sometimes for several days—he spent most of his time gazing on it, and, as it appeared to give him comfort, the door was always left open for him.

When I was long away, he made a low whining, as if to draw attention to it. This lasted for years, in fact, as long as he lived and was able to see it.

#### He Caught the Train.

There is a well-known gentleman of this city, says the *Cincinnati Times*, who does business in Aurora, Ind. His place of business and residence are connected by telephone. He has been in the habit of returning every evening on the 5 o'clock train, or, when press of work detained him, of telephoning his faithful better-half to that effect. This arrangement was eminently satisfactory until recently. It isn't so now, and this is the why and wherefore:

A few days ago Head (we call him Head because that is a long way from his name) called up his wife, and in a troubled tone informed her through the telephone—with microphone attachment—that he was absolutely overloaded with business, and wouldn't be able to leave until the late train.

"Very well, dear," she replied; "come as soon as you can."

Just as he received this message, a friend sitting in the office started up and remarked:

"Hello, Head; there go the Misses Blank that I promised to introduce you to."

"That's so!" said Head; "call them in; I would like to know them."

A moment later and the ladies were introduced, and the overworked Benedict was bowing, smiling and getting off little neat speeches something like this:

"I am really delighted to meet you, ladies. It is so refreshing to have such pleasant society in our dusty, musty office. The time has been hanging so wearily on our hands—we have absolutely nothing to do."

Here the telephone bell began to jingle.

"Well, what is it?" impatiently asked Mr. Head.

Then a sweet voice, in which were blended mild anger and sad reproach, softly murmured over the wire from the city thirty miles away:

"My dear, couldn't you catch that 5-o'clock train, if you were to try?"

The unhappy young man had been talking in too close proximity to the microphone.

#### Presence of Mind.

Scene in Edinburgh: I slept in the same room with my mother. One morning I called out much alarmed, "There is lightning!" but my mother said, after a moment, "No, it is fire!" and on opening the window shutters I found the flames of fire flying past had made the glass quite hot. The next house but one was on fire, and burning fiercely, and the people next door were throwing every thing they possessed—even china and glass—out of the windows into the street. We dressed quickly, and my mother sent immediately to Trotter, the upholsterer, for 4 men. We then put our family papers, our silver, &c., &c., into trunks, then my mother said, "Now let us breakfast: it is time enough for us to move our things when the next house takes fire." Of its doing so there was every probability, because casks of turpentine and oil were exploding in a carriage manufactory at the back of it. The fire was extinguished, and we had only the four men to pay for doing nothing, nor did we sacrifice any of our property like our neighbors.

who had completely lost their heads from error.—*Memoirs of Mary Somerville.*

Dispatches from Los Pinos state that up to Monday, Nov. 24, the Indians had not returned to that point, though it was reported they were preparing to come in. Ouray said the hostiles were arming, evidently fearing trouble. Dispatches don't indicate the commission expect to accomplish much more. It is reported they have fears a campaign has already been arranged, that one column is to march from Milky River, one from Utah, and two from the south. The commission is still barricaded and prepared to resist any attack.

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(W. L. Perkins, Maurice Lyon.)  
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Dated April 7, 1878.  
H. E. SARGENT, General Agent, St. Paul.  
E. A. TOWNE, Superintendent, Brainerd.

**G. G. SANBORN**  
Gen'l Frt and Ticket Agt.,  
St. Paul.



Continued from second page.

lands to make surveys and take possession of the privileges ceded to the United States by Samoa in the harbor of Pago Pago. A coaling station is to be established there which will be convenient and useful to the United States vessels.

**ROMANIA AND SERBIA.**

The subject of opening diplomatic relations with Rumania and Serbia, now become independent sovereignties, is at present under consideration and is a subject of diplomatic correspondence.

**FOREIGN TRADE.**

There is a gratifying increase of trade with nearly all European and American countries, and it is believed that by judicious action in regard to its development it can and will be still more enhanced, and that American products and manufactures will find new and expanding markets. The reports of diplomatic and consular officers upon this subject under the system now adopted have resulted in obtaining much valuable information which has been and will continue to be laid before Congress and the public from time to time.

**ALASKA.**

The third article of the treaty with Russia of March 30, 1867, by which Alaska was ceded to the United States, provides that the inhabitants of the ceded territory, with the exception of uncivilized native tribes, shall be admitted to the enjoyment of all rights of citizens of the United States, and shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, prosperity and religion. The uncivilized tribes are subject to such laws and regulations as the United States may from time to time adopt. In regard to the aboriginal tribes of that country, both the obligations of the treaty and the necessities of the people demand that some organized form of government over the territory of Alaska be adopted. There appears to be no law for the arrest of persons charged with common law offenses, such as assault, robbery and murder, and no magistrate authorized to issue or execute process in such cases. Serious difficulties have already arisen from offenses of this character, not only among the original inhabitants but among citizens of the United States and other countries who have engaged in mining, fishing and other business operations within the territory. A bill authorizing the appointment of justices of the peace and constables, and the arrest and detention of persons charged with criminal offenses and providing for an appeal to United States courts for the district of Oregon on suitable cases will at the proper time be submitted to Congress.

**THE TREASURY.**

The attention of Congress is called to the annual report of the secretary of the treasury on the condition of the public finances. The ordinary revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, were \$273,827,154 46. The ordinary expenditures for the same period were 266,947,883 53. Leaving a surplus revenue for the year of 6,879,300 93. The receipts for the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, actual and estimated, are as follows:

Actual receipts for first quarter commencing July, 1879.....	\$ 79,843,663 61
Estimated receipts for remaining three quarters of the year 208,156,334 39	
Total receipts for the current fiscal year, actual and estimated.....	288,000,000 00
The expenditures for the same period will be, actual and estimated, as follows:	
For the quarter commencing July 1, 1879, actual expenditures.....	\$ 91,683,385 10
For the remaining three quarters of the year the expenditures are estimated at.....	172,316,614 90
Making the total expenditures.....	264,000,000 00
Leaving an estimated surplus of revenue for the year ending June 30, 1880, of.....	24,000,000 00
The total receipts during the next fiscal ending June 30, 1881, estimated according to existing laws, will be.....	288,000,000 00
And the estimated ordinary expenditures for the same period will be.....	275,097,364 39
Leaving a surplus of \$9,902,635.61 for that year.	

The large amount expended for the arrears of pensions during the last and present fiscal year, amounting to \$21,747,249.60, has prevented the appropriation of the full amount required by law to the sinking fund for the current year, but these arrears having been substantially paid, it is believed that the sinking fund can hereafter be maintained without any change of the existing law.

**THE WAR DEPARTMENT.**

The secretary of war reports that the war department estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, are \$40,850,428.93, the same being for a less sum of money than any annual estimate rendered to Congress from that department during a period of at least twelve years. He concurs with the general of the army in recommending such legislation as will authorize the establishment of the full number of 25,000 men for the line of the army, exclusive of 3,463 men required for detached duties, and therefore not available for service in the field.

He also recommends that Congress be asked to provide by law for the disposition of a large number of abandoned military posts and reservations which, though very valuable in themselves, have been rendered useless for military purposes by the advance of civilization and settlement.

He unites with the quartermaster general in recommending that appropriations be made for the construction of a cheap and perfectly fireproof building for the safe storage of a vast amount of money, accounts, vouchers, claims and other valuable reports now in the quartermaster general's office and exposed to great risk and to total destruction by fire.

He also recommends, in conformity with the views of the judge advocate general, some salutary legislation in reference to the military statute of convictions as applied to the crime of desertion.

In these several recommendations I concur. The secretary of war further reports that the work for the improvement of the south pass of the Mississippi river, under contract with Mr. James B. Eads, made in pursuance of an act of Congress, has been prosecuted during the past year with a greater measure of success in the attainment of the results than during any previous years. The channel through the South Pass, which at the beginning of operations in June, 1875, had a depth of only seven and one-half feet of water, had, on the 8th of July, 1879, a minimum depth of twenty-six feet, having a width of not less than 200 feet and a central depth of thirty feet. Payments have been made in accordance with the contract, as the work has progressed, amounting in the aggregate to \$4,260,000, and further payments will become due as provided by the statutes, in event of success in maintaining the channel now secured.

The reports of the general of the army and his subordinates present a full detailed account of the military operations for the suppression of hostilities, and praises are justly awarded the officers and troops engaged, for the promptitude, skill and courage displayed. The past year has been one of almost unbroken peace and quiet on the Mexican frontier, and there is reason to believe the efforts of this government and of Mexico to maintain order in that region will prove permanently successful.

The department was enabled during the past year to find temporary though crowded accommodation and safe depository for a portion

of its records in the completed east wing of the building, designed for the state, war and navy departments. The construction of the north wing of the building, the part of the structure intended for use of the war department, is being carried forward with all possible dispatch, and the work should receive from Congress such liberal appropriations as will secure its speedy completion.

**THE NAVY.**

The report of the secretary of the navy shows continued improvement in that branch of the service. During the last fiscal year extensive repairs have been made on vessels and two new ships have been completed and made ready for sea. The total expenditures, ended June 30, 1879, including specific appropriations not estimated for by the department, were \$1,353,571.09. The expenses chargeable to the year, after deducting the amount of the specific appropriation, were \$13,343,317.79. But this is subject to a reduction of \$258,725.99, that amount having been drawn upon warrants, but not paid out during the year. The amount of appropriations applied to the last fiscal year was \$14,538,646.17. There was therefore a balance of \$1,479,054.37 remaining unexpended and to the credit of the department on June 30, 1879.

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, are \$14,864,147.93, which exceeds the appropriations for the present fiscal year \$301,897.28. The reason for this increase is explained in the secretary's report. The appropriations available for the present fiscal year are \$14,502,250.67, which will, in the opinion of the secretary, answer all the ordinary demands of the service. The amount drawn from the treasury from July 1st to Nov. 14, 1879, was \$5,770,404.12, of which \$1,095,440.33 has been refunded, leaving the expenditures for that period \$4,674,963.79. If the expenditures of the remaining two-thirds of the year do not exceed the proportion for these four months, there will remain unexpended at the end of the year \$477,350.30 of current appropriations.

The report of the secretary shows the gratifying fact that among all the disbursing officers of the pay corps of the navy, there is not one who is a defaulter to the extent of a single dollar. I unite with him in recommending the removal of the Observatory to a more healthful location. That institution reflects credit upon the nation and has obtained the approbation of scientific men in all parts of the world. Its removal from its present location would not only be conducive to the health of its officers and professors, but would greatly increase its usefulness.

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.**

The appropriation for judicial expenses which has heretofore been made for the department of justice in gross was subdivided at the last session of Congress, and no appropriation whatever was made for the payment of the fees of marshals and their deputies, either in the service of process or for the discharge of other duties, and since June 30 these officers have continued the performance of their duties without compensation from the government, taking upon themselves the necessary incidental outlays, as well as rendering their own services. In only a few unavoidable instances has the proper execution of process of the United States failed by reason of the absence of the requisite appropriations. This course of official conduct on the part of these officers, highly creditable to their fidelity, was advised by the attorney general, who informed them, however, that they would necessarily have to rely for their compensation upon the prospect of future legislation by Congress. I therefore especially recommend that an immediate appropriation be made by Congress for this purpose.

The act making the principal appropriation for the department of justice at previous sessions has uniformly contained the following clause: "And for defraying the expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the act approved Feb. 28, 1870, entitled an act to amend an act approved May 30, 1870, entitled an act to enforce the right of citizens in the United States to vote in the several States of the United States, and for other purposes, or any acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto." No appropriation was made for this purpose for the current year. As no general election for members of Congress occurred, the omission was a matter of little practical importance. Such elections will, however, take place during the ensuing year, and the appropriation for the pay of marshals and deputies should be sufficient to embrace compensation for the services they may be required to perform at such elections.

**THE SUPREME COURT.**

The business of the supreme court is at present largely in arrears. It cannot be expected that more cases can be decided than are now disposed of in the annual session, or that by any assiduity the distinguished magistrates who compose the court can accomplish more than is now done. In the courts of many of the circuits the business has increased to such an extent that the delay of justice will call the attention of Congress to an appropriate remedy. It is believed all is done in each circuit which can be fairly expected, and the evils arising from delay are less heavily felt by the United States than by private suitors, as its causes are advanced by the courts when it is seen that they involve the discussion of questions of a public character.

The remedy suggested by the attorney general is the appointment of additional circuit judges and the creation of an intermediate court of errors and appeals, which shall relieve the supreme court of a part of its jurisdiction, while a larger force is also obtained for the performance of circuit duties. I recommend this suggestion to the consideration of Congress. It would seem to afford a complete remedy and would involve, if ten additional circuit judges are appointed, an expenditure at the present rate of salaries of not more than \$60,000 a year, which would certainly be small in comparison with the objects to be attained.

**THE POSTOFFICE.**

The report of the postmaster general bears testimony to the general revival in business throughout the country. The receipts of the postoffice department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, were \$30,941,982.86, being \$764,465.91 more than in the preceding year, and \$2,387,559.23 more than in 1877. The expenditures of the department were \$33,449,599.45, of which the sum of \$376,461.63 was paid on liabilities incurred in preceding years. The expenditures during the year were \$801,209.77 less than in the preceding year. This reduction is to be attributed mainly to the operation of the law passed on June 17, 1877, changing the compensation of postmasters from a commission on the value of stamps sold, to a commission on the stamps cancelled.

The amount drawn from the treasury on appropriations, in addition to the revenues of the department, was \$308,454.96, being \$2,276,197.86 less than in the preceding year. The expenditures of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, are estimated at \$39,920,000, and the receipts from all sources at \$32,210,000, leaving a deficiency to be appropriated for out of the treasury of \$7,710,000.

The relations of the department with the railroad companies have been harmonized, notwithstanding the general reduction by Congress of their compensation by the appropriation for general facilities, and the railway postoffice lines have been greatly extended, especially in the Southern States.

The interests of the railway mail service would be greatly promoted and the expenditures could be readily controlled by the classification of the employees of the railway mail, as recommended by the postmaster general. The appropriations for services with respect to

law to be made in 1880.

The postmaster general recommends an amendment to the law regulating an increase of compensation for increased service and increased speed on Star routes so as to enable him to advertise for proposals for such increased service and speed.

He also suggests the advantages to accrue to the commerce of the country from the enactment of a general law authorizing contracts with American built steamers carrying the American flag for transporting the mail between the United States and ports of the West Indies and South America at a fixed maximum per mile, the amount to be expended being equalized by annual appropriations in like manner with the amount for the domestic Star service.

The arrangements made by the postmaster-general and the secretary of the treasury for the collection of duties upon books received in the mail from foreign countries has proved so satisfactory in its practical operation that the recommendation is now made that Congress now extend the provisions of the act of March 3, 1879, under which this arrangement was made, so as to apply to all other dutiable articles received in the mails from foreign countries.

**THE INDIANS.**

The reports of the secretary of the interior and of the commissioner of Indian affairs, setting forth the present state of our relations with the Indian tribes and our territory, the measures taken to advance their civilization and prosperity, and the progress already achieved by them, will be found of more than ordinary interest. The general conduct of our Indian population has been so satisfactory that the occurrence of two disturbances which resulted in bloodshed and destruction of property, is all the more to be lamented.

The history of the outbreak on the White River Ute reservation, Western Colorado, has become so familiar by elaborate report in the public press, that its remarkable incidents need not be stated here in detail. It is expected that the settlement of this difficulty will lead to such arrangements as will prevent further hostile conflicts between the Indians and the border settlements in Western Colorado.

The other disturbances occurred at the Mesclero Agency in New Mexico, where Nicland, the head of a small band of marauders, after committing many atrocities, being vigorously charged by a military force made his way across the Mexican border and is now on a foreign soil.

While these occurrences, in which comparatively small numbers of Indians were engaged, are most deplorable, a vast majority of our Indian population have fully justified the expectation of those who believe that by humane and peaceful influences, the Indians can be led to abandon the habits of savage life, and to develop a capacity for useful and civilized occupations. What they have already accomplished is shown in the pursuit of agricultural and mechanical work. The remarkable success which has attended the experiment of employing as freighters a class of Indians hitherto counted among the wildest and most intractable, and the general and urgent desire expressed by them for the education of their children, may be taken as sufficient proof that they will be found capable of accomplishing much more if they continue to be wisely and fairly guided.

The Indian policy, sketched in the report of the secretary of the interior, the object of which is to make liberal provisions for the education of Indian youths, to settle the Indians upon farm lots in severalty, and to give them title in fee on their farms inalienable for a certain number of years, and when their wants are thus provided, to dispose of by sale of lands on their reservations, not occupied and used by them, a fund to be formed out of the proceeds for the benefit of the Indians, which will gradually relieve the government of the expenses now provided for by annual appropriations, must commend itself as just and beneficial to the Indians and is calculated to remove those obstructions which the existence of large reservations presents to the settlement and development of the country. I therefore earnestly recommend the enactment of a law enabling the government to give Indians a title in fee, inalienable for twenty-five years, to the farm lands assigned to them by allotment. I also repeat the recommendation in my first annual message that a law be passed admitting Indians who can give satisfactory proofs by their own labor of supporting their families for a number of years, and who are willing to detach themselves from their tribal relations, to the benefit of the homestead act, and to grant them patents containing the same provision of inalienability for a certain period.

The experiment of sending a number of Indian children of both sexes to the Hampton normal and agricultural institute, in Virginia, to receive an elementary English education and practical instruction in farming and other industries, has led to results so promising that it was thought expedient to turn over the cavalry barracks at Carlisle, in Pennsylvania, to the interior department for the establishment of an Indian school on a larger scale. This school has now 158 pupils, selected from various tribes and in full operation. Arrangements are also made for the education of a number of Indian boys and girls belonging to tribes on the Pacific slope in a similar manner at Forest Grove in Oregon. These institutions will commend themselves to the liberality of Congress and to the philanthropic munificence of the American people.

Last spring information was received of the organization of an extensive movement in the Western States, the object of which was the occupation by unauthorized persons of certain lands in the Indian country ceded by the Cherokees to the government for the purpose of settlement by other Indian tribes. On the 25th of April I issued a proclamation warning all persons against participation in such an attempt, and by the co-operation of a military force the invasion was promptly checked. It is my purpose to protect the rights of the Indian inhabitants of that Territory to the full extent of the executive, but it would be unwise to ignore the fact that a Territory so large, and with a population so sparse, and so great a wealth of unused resources, will be found more exposed to the repetition of such attempts as happened this year, when the surrounding States are more densely settled, and the westward movement of our population look still more eagerly for fresh lands to occupy. Under such circumstances the difficulty of maintaining the Indian territory in its present state will greatly increase, and the Indian tribes inhabiting it would do well to prepare for such a contingency. I therefore fully approve of the advice given to them by the secretary of the interior on a recent occasion to divide among themselves in severalty as large a quantity of their lands as they can cultivate, to acquire individual title in fee instead of the present tribal ownership in common, and consider in what manner the balance of their lands may be disposed of by the government for their benefit. By adopting such a policy they would more certainly secure themselves in the value of their possessions and at the same time promote progress in civilization and prosperity, than by endeavoring to perpetuate the present state of things in the Territory.

The question whether a change in the control of the Indian service should be made was in the Forty-fifth Congress referred to a joint committee of both Houses for inquiry and report. In my last annual message I expressed the hope that a decision of that question, then in prospect, would arrest further agitation of this subject, such agitation being apt to produce a disturbing effect upon the service as well as the Indians themselves. Since then,

Continued on sixth page

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—DEALERS IN—

## Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

Bird Cages, Granite, Iron and Pressed Tinware, Lamps, Cordage, Wood en-ware, Etc., Etc.

Finest assortment of

Table and Pocket Cutlery, Shears and Scissors, in the City.

A new and complete stock of

## Cook and Parlor Stoves

just received.

## FARMING IMPLEMENTS!

DEERE & CO.'S PLOWS, AND BUCKEYE MOWERS.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work done on the shortest notice, and by the best of workmen.

**M. P. SLATTERY,**  
Wholesale & Retail Dealer in

## Groceries, Crockery, Flour,

## AND FEED,

Corner 3d and Meigs Sts., BISMARCK, D.T.

**J. H. MARSHALL,**

Manufacturer and Dealer in

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

FULL LINE OF GLOVES, HOSIERY, TRUNKS AND VALISES.

GENTS' CUSTOM MADE BOOTS A SPECIALTY.

Prompt attention given to orders by mail

## PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

**GEORGE PEOPLES,**

Having Purchased the Entire Business of E. C. SEIP & CO. I Shall Put in

## NEW CAPITAL, NEW STOCK

IN EVERY LINE, AND BE PREPARED TO SUPPLY EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN HARDWARE STORES AT LOWER PRICES THAN HERETOFORE.

## COOK STOVES,

Enough to Supply the whole Region Bought and Shipped at Low Rates.

Tinware, Steamboat Supplies, Kitchen Ware, &c.

Large Stock of Pocket Knives, Shears and scissors.

Corner main and Third St., Bismarck, D. T.

## COME FORD & MALLOY.

Livery, Sale and Feed Stable.

Orders for the City Mack left at the office on Fourth Street. 115tf

## BISMARCK AND STANDING ROCK Stage and Express LINE.

Leaves Bismarck daily except Sundays at 8 a. m. arriving at Standing Rock in fifteen hours!

Leaves Standing Rock daily except Sunday at 4 a. m. arriving at Bismarck in fifteen hours.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. PEOPLES & CO., Bismarck, D. T.

JNO. THOMSON & CO., Standing Rock, D. T.

## O. H. BEAL, DEALER IN

Fire Arms, Ammunition,

Fishing Tackle, &c.

Sharps and Winchester Rifles a Specialty.

Particular attention given to Repairing. Orders by Mail Promptly Filled. MAIN STREET, BISMARCK, D. T.

## OLD AND RELIABLE.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR is a Standard Family Remedy for diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.—It is Purely Vegetable.—It never Debilitates.—It is Cathartic and Tonic. TRY IT

**SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR**  
To Have Good Health, the Liver must be kept in order; its unhealthy action causes Bilious Attacks, Jaundice, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache, Bowel Complaints, Seasickness, and other Disorders. The Liver is the seat of material diseases. The Liver Invigorator purifies the system from Miasmatic Influences. It Purifies the Blood, Regulates the Bowels, Assists Digestion, and Strengthens the System. The Liver Invigorator has been used in my practice and by the public for more than 35 years, with unprecedented results. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. S. T. W. SANFORD, M.D., 162 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY. ANY DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU ITS REPUTATION.

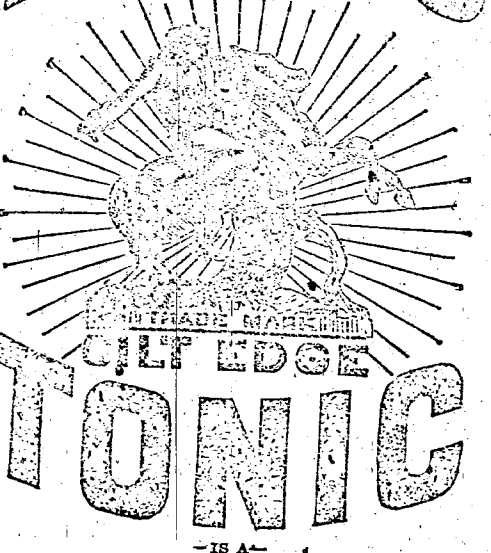


**FLANDISH FIRE.**  
**The Sheridan House Livery Stable**  
**Reduced to Ashes.**  
 At half past six last evening not only the cry of fire, but its red glare upon the snow and sky attracted everyone to the Sheridan House barn occupied by Stoyell & Laib as a livery stable. It is supposed to have caught either from a defective lamp or a cigar stub. So rapidly did the flames envelope the building that all efforts to save it were useless. The fire company were on hand in good time and set at work to save the coal and wagon house only twenty-four feet from the burning building. The wind was blowing hard and the fiery tongue of the greedy red demon lapped against the dry building with terrible determination, but through the efficiency of Foreman Sloan and his pipe-men, and the steady stream from the Babcock the building was saved. L. N. Griffin did heroic work on the building by several times putting out fires on the roof with snow. Mr. Bly loses about \$1,200, the building not being insured. Stoyell & Laib lose but little as most of the harness, robes, etc., were taken out in time. Mr. Laib lost his trunk, filled with clothing, etc., valued at \$250. A new barn twice the size of the other will be erected in the spring. Emerson loses a \$60 plow, a set of harness and a buffalo robe.

**Wall Paper.**  
 A complete stock of the latest designs for sale at cost at  
**W. A. HOLLENBAEK'S.**  
**Shawls Shawls.** All wool double shawls and Shetland Shawls at  
**W. B. WATSON'S.**  
 Examine J. H. Marshall's stock of Plymouth Glaves before purchasing.  
**Grand Opening of Christmas Goods this week at**  
**W. A. HOLLENBAEK'S**  
**To Rent or for Sale.**  
 The school building on Fourth Street, formerly occupied by Chris. Nelson. Apply to  
 McLEAN & MACNIDER.  
**Cigarettes.**  
 All the popular and best brands at  
**W. A. HOLLENBAEK'S.**  
**New Cider.**  
 Try it. Best Sweet Cider in the market at  
 CHAS. KUPITZ.  
 Elegant assortment of Meerschaum Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Holders, etc., at  
**HOLLENBAEK'S.**  
 Hand-knit Wool Jackets, Dresses, Leggings, Nubias, Wristlets, Etc., and a full line of fine Ladies' Underwear at  
**W. B. WATSON'S.**  
**Tobacco.**  
 Best Brands of Plug and Fine Cut, and Choice Cigars at  
**W. A. HOLLENBAEK'S.**  
**Found.**  
 On Heart River, two ponies, one roan with white face, shod in front, with halter on, one

bay branded "F. H." and "L. B." with picket line attached. Owner can have the same by calling on Alva I. Pactor, proving property and paying charges.  
**Just The Thing.**  
 Be sure you are right and then go ahead. That's what the St. Paul Branch Clothing House is doing and that's why we sell the most goods of any house in the city. Our goods recommend themselves to anyone that buys them; come, therefore, and get the best goods in the market for the very lowest bottom figures.  
**ST. PAUL BRANCH CLOTHING HOUSE.**  
 Fresh Mutton,  
 Fresh Pork,  
 Fresh Veal,  
 Fresh Beef,  
 Fresh Chicken,  
 Fresh Turkeys,  
 Fresh Geese,  
 Fresh Ducks,  
 Sugar-cured Beef at  
 CHAS. KUPITZ.  
 Dress Goods, Dress Goods at  
 DAN EISENBERG'S.  
**OYSTERS. OYSTERS.**  
 Booth's Oysters by the case or can. Moore & Brady's Deep Sea Oysters fresh every night, also fresh cracker meal at  
 CHAS. KUPITZ.  
**WARRANTED FRESH.**  
 Good cellar room for rent by  
 DR. BENTLEY.  
 A full line of Novelties for the Holiday at  
 DAN EISENBERG'S.  
**Christmas Goods.**  
 Before selecting examine the complete assortment at  
 W. A. HOLLENBAEK'S.  
 Soused Pigs Feet,  
 Tripe, Tongue, etc., at  
 CHAS. KUPITZ.  
 A Genuine German Mitten at  
 J. H. MARSHALL'S.  
 Ladies' and Children's Furs at  
 DAN EISENBERG'S.  
 Holiday Goods at Dan Eisenberg's.  
 A New Assortment of Burt & Bear's Hand-sewed Shoes and Gaiters at  
 J. H. MARSHALL'S.  
 Fine assortment of Fine-tooth Combs, Hair Brushes, etc. at  
 HOLLENBAEK'S.  
 Cloaks, Cloaks, at  
 DAN EISENBERG'S.  
 Canadian style of Boot Jack at  
 J. H. MARSHALL'S.  
**The Very Finest**  
 Wines, Whiskies and Liquors of all kinds in any quantity at  
 W. A. HOLLENBAEK'S.  
 Holiday Goods at  
 DAN EISENBERG'S.  
 500 Pieces Ton Ton and Plain Ribbons at  
 W. B. WATSON'S.  
 Feed's Gift Edge tonic is a general recuperative in its effects on those weakened by linear-matic Fever.

**REMEMBER**  
**THE HILLS**  
**The Star Clothing House,**  
**Cor. Main & 4th Sts., Bismarck.**  
**Is offering some astonishing bargains in Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods. Mr. Eppinger has a very large and complete stock and guarantees satisfaction to his customers.**

**REED'S**  
  
**TONIC**  
**THOROUGH REMEDY**  
 For disorders of the stomach, impurity of the liver, indigestion and disturbance of the animal force. It is a substitute for a no equivalent. It can be taken at any time, and is not only palatable, but is a valuable component of every man's and woman's kit, of an old under the name of Bitters.  
 FOR SALE BY  
 DRUGGISTS, GROCERIES AND WINE  
 MERCHANTS Everywhere.

**BARGAINS. BARGAINS.**  
**IN**  
**Dry Goods & Furnishing Goods**  
**98 MAIN STREET, BISMARCK, D. T.**  
 This Stock is new and Complete in every particular, selected with an eye to fall and winter styles from the leading eastern bazaars and dry goods emporiums. Special attention is called to our full line of dress goods; silks, in all colors---plain and gros-grain. Plain and fancy water-proof and other ladies' cloths; extra heavy and fine scarlet flannels and Gilbert's fine white flannels. French flannels for sacques. Also a large variety of cheap and medium flannels at greatly reduced prices. Novelty suitings---an excellent assortment. Complete line of Jamestown Alpacas and dress goods. These goods are warranted to wash and not shrink nor cockle when washed.  
 White Blankets, Grey Blankets, Bed Comforters, Etc.  
 Fine Cloaks and Dolmans, Fine Black French Cashmeres, and 20 pieces Cashmeres in all shades. Felt and Flannel Skirts very cheap. House Furnishing Goods of all kinds. 100 dozen pairs of fine Ladies' and Children's Kip, Goat and Cloth Shoes. These special bargains are only offered for the Holidays. We would respectfully invite all to call and see this stock for themselves.  
**W. B. WATSON.**

**Holiday Goods!**  
**W. A. HOLLENBAEK,**  
 DEALER IN  
**DRUGS, MEDICINES, NOTIONS,**  
**FANCY GOODS, ETC.,**  
 Has Just Received one of the  
**Largest stocks and best assortment of Holiday Goods ever brought West.**  
 This Stock is entirely new and consists of all the latest novelties in Christmas and New Years Goods.  
**Holiday Goods!**

**Holiday Goods!**  
**DAN EISENBERG,**  
**Dry**  
**Goods.**  
 Carry the largest Stock and make the lowest prices of any house in the city of Bismarck.

**SUITS. SUITS. SUITS.**  
 Over Coats.  
 Over Coats.  
 Over Coats.  
 Made to Order at the  
**St. P. B. C. H.**

**IMMENSE STOCK JUST RECEIVED.**  
 I am satisfied that an inspection of my Goods will convince anyone that I have the finest assortment of toys, novelties, fancy goods, etc., for holiday gifts ever brought to Bismarck. Also the same complete assortment in my Manhattan store.  
**W. H. STIMPSON.**

**Closing Out Sale**  
 Of Dry Goods, Clothing and Millinery Goods.  
 As we are making preparations to leave for the Hills we are now selling our Complete Stock at  
**COST WHOLESALE PRICES**  
**E. MENKUS**